

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll. The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bankhead	Frelinghuysen	Moses	Stanley
Borah	Hale	Newberry	Sterling
Calder	Harris	Norris	Swanson
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Nugent	Thomas
Chamberlain	Jones, Wash.	Page	Townsend
Colt	Kellogg	Phlipps	Wadsworth
Cummins	Keyes	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Curtis	King	Sheppard	Watson
Dial	La Follette	Simmons	Williams
Edge	Lodge	Smith, Md.	Wolcott
France	McKellar	Smoot	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Forty-three Senators are present—not a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll of the absentees.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. BALL, Mr. FALL, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. GAY, Mr. PITTMAN, Mr. SUTHERLAND, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts answered to their names when called.

Mr. POMERENE, Mr. HITCHCOCK, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. FRANCE, Mr. ELKINS, Mr. WARREN, and Mr. CULBERSON entered the Chamber and responded to their names.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the absence, on account of illness, of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON]; the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN]; and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE].

I also desire to announce the absence of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] on account of illness in his family. I ask that these announcements may stand for the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] will proceed.

[Mr. CUMMINS resumed his speech. After having spoken, with interruptions, for nearly three hours he ended for the day.]

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 3, 1919, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 2, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, ever the same, increase our faith in Thee and strengthen our confidence in human nature, that amid the wild chaos which exists in the business, social and political life of our Nation, patience, perseverance, fortitude shall at last establish the normal, when we learn the difference between freedom and license, liberty and justice, truth and error.

Comfort the sorrowing, strengthen the weak, forgive the erring and hold us close to Thee in righteousness, truth, justice, mercy. In His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization I ask unanimous consent that H. R. 10404 and the report thereon be recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 10404 be recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. Is there objection?

Mr. GARD. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman state what it is?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The bill is to amend sections 4, 8, and 10 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, relating to naturalization, to provide for a division of patrol guard in the Bureau of Immigration, and for other purposes.

Mr. GARRETT. Reserving the right to object, for what purpose does the committee desire to have it recommitted?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The number of this bill is 10404. It is 148 on the Union Calendar, and the report on it is No. 457. It deals largely with matters of naturalization. As a result of inquiries made by the committee during the recess it is possible that the committee may want to change one or two of the naturalization paragraphs in the bill.

The bill has also one section attached to it relating to immigration matters—that is, a section providing for a border pa-

trol—which carries with it no civil-service requirement, and there are other objections to it, so that the committee thought it would be better to look it over.

Mr. GARRETT. Was the original bill unanimously reported?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I think it was.

Mr. RAKER. I will say to the gentleman that it was.

Mr. SABATH. There was no minority report on the bill.

Mr. RAKER. When the vote was taken on reporting the bill there was no vote against reporting it. It was a unanimous vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The request for recommitting the bill is unanimous except for 1 vote. We hope the bill may be back on the calendar within a very few days.

Mr. GARRETT. Who is objecting to it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The only objection comes from the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box], and I am sure he has no objection to my so stating.

Mr. GARRETT. For the present, I object.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2472) to amend the Federal reserve act.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York calls up a conference report. Does the gentleman desire to have the conference report read?

Mr. PLATT. I ask to have the statement read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Let the report be read.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill S. 2472, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendments numbered 1, 4, and 17.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 14, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: After the word "such" in said amendment insert the words "general conditions as to security and such"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the word "herein" insert a new sentence as follows: "Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Federal Reserve Board, under its power to prescribe rules and regulations, from limiting the aggregate amount of liabilities of any or all classes incurred by the corporation and outstanding at any one time"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the words "United States" insert the words "authorized by this section"; also strike out the figure "5" and insert "10"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the amendment except the word "but" and insert the following: "not engaged in the general business of buying or selling goods, wares, merchandise or commodities in the United States, and not"; also after the word "transacting" insert the word "any" and strike out the comma after the words "United States" and before the word "except"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: The words "except in a corporation engaged in the business of banking, when 15 per cent of its capital and surplus may be invested," stricken out by the House, to be retained in the bill; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "they" and insert in lieu thereof the words "it either directly or indirectly"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 36, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Strike out the proviso at the end of the first paragraph, and insert a period after the word "corporations"; in the first line of the third paragraph insert after the word "institution" the words "principally engaged in foreign business"; and the House agree to the same.

EDMUND PLATT,
L. T. McFADDEN,
PORTER H. DALE,
MICHAEL F. PHELAN,
OTIS WINGO,

Managers on the part of the House.

GEORGE P. McLEAN,
CARROLL S. PAGE,
ROBERT L. OWEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2472) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

To nearly all of the restrictions and limitations placed in the bill by the House the Senate conferees readily agreed, but in agreeing with some of them further amendments were submitted and agreed to by the House conferees, as follows:

On No. 14: The right to issue debentures, undoubtedly included in the power to borrow, was clearly set forth and limited in this amendment, which is further safeguarded by the insertion of the words "general conditions as to security and such," so that the amendment as agreed to will read: "to issue debentures, bonds, and promissory notes under such general conditions as to security and under such limitations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, but in no case having liabilities outstanding thereon exceeding 10 times its capital stock and surplus."

On No. 15: To this amendment was added a sentence further referring to the limiting of liabilities "of any and all classes" by the Federal Reserve Board.

On No. 16: The addition of the words "authorized by this section" in this amendment was made to conform with the restrictions upon deposits made above in the same paragraph, and the reserve required is raised from 5 to 10 per cent.

On No. 19: Most of the amendment inserted by the House is stricken out as unnecessary and possibly hampering to the successful operation of the financial corporations in competition with similar foreign institutions and with the great private banking firms. In certain South American countries control of trading companies through ownership of stocks is declared to be necessary, and there are certain other countries where American goods, raw materials, or machinery can not be safely sold on long-time credit unless a voice in the management of the properties during the period of the credit can be obtained. In receding from most of this amendment a further amendment was agreed to making certain that none of these subsidiary corporations should engage in the general business of buying and selling goods in the United States.

On No. 22: This amendment further strengthens the safeguards against attempting to control prices of commodities.

On No. 36: The proviso in the taxation paragraph is stricken out. This has reference to the taxation of shares owned by non-residents.

In the third paragraph, first line, after the word "institution," the words "principally engaged in foreign business" are inserted to prevent a national or State bank of discount and deposit from being converted into an international banking or financial institution under the terms of this section.

EDMUND PLATT,
L. T. McFADDEN,
PORTER H. DALE,
OTIS WINGO,
MICHAEL F. PHELAN,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to take any great amount of time in presenting this conference report. The bill has already been thoroughly discussed. I will, however, point out that the Senate conferees had pretty complete confidence in the House committee and in the action of the House. Of course the House committee gave the bill very full and complete study and consideration, adding many amendments, and it was fully discussed in the House. The Senate has receded on 26 amendments, while the House has receded on only 3. On seven amendments the Senate receded with further amendments.

The House receded on amendment No. 1. The word "principally" in line 9, page 1, comes out. It is not a matter of any consequence whether it is in or not, as far as I can make out, and we yielded on that, inasmuch as the Senate conferees wished us to do so.

Amendment No. 4 is with regard to the use of the word "federal," and the prohibition of the use of the word in the title of any other financial corporation of any kind, under penalty. We receded on that amendment, because of certain objections in the Senate, and also because of some objections that were made to it in the House during the debate. I am rather sorry that amendment went out, because it seems to me that the word "federal" was a good word to put into the titles of the corporations authorized by this act, and that it ought not to be used in the title of any financial corporation unless such corporation is organized under an act passed by Congress. Our attention was called to the fact that an insurance company had the words "Federal Reserve" in its title, and that they were apparently used for the purpose of creating the impression that it had some connection with the Federal Government or was organized under a Federal act. I do not know that that would deceive many people. The word "federal" is used by corporations now more or less. At any rate that amendment prohibiting the use of the word by outside corporations has been stricken from the bill.

We also struck out amendment 17. It has reference to establishing agencies but not branches in the United States. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether an agency and a branch were the same thing, and we finally struck it out, although personally I think institutions of this kind should be allowed not only agencies but branches, because they are to deal with people all over the country, and there is no reason why all of them should be located in New York City or some other seaport without branches or some means of doing business easily with people in other parts of the country. They are not national banks in the sense of banks of deposit. They do not compete with other national banks. Other national banks will take stock in them and cooperate with them. Consequently I can see no objection to having such agencies wherever they are needed. I think they would accommodate many people. But the matter seemed not of great enough importance to insist upon, and we yielded.

Mr. HICKS. Will the gentleman permit an inquiry?

Mr. PLATT. Yes; I yield to my colleague from Long Island.

Mr. HICKS. By striking out this amendment will these corporations be permitted to have correspondents outside of their home cities?

Mr. PLATT. It will put them on the same basis with national banks. National banks do have correspondents, and I suppose the law would be construed in the same way, probably.

Mr. HICKS. That will give them practically agencies to do whatever business they want to do outside of their own cities, will it not?

Mr. PLATT. Very likely. We have simply stricken out all reference to it, on account of the disagreement as to the terms that were used. I will refer to only one further amendment, the amendment numbered 22, which is to be considered in connection with No. 19.

Amendment numbered 19 has reference to the holding of stock of other corporations, and has been so amended in conference as to permit a finance corporation organized under this section to own stock in other corporations which may be engaged in buying and selling commodities outside of the United States, as well as stock in banking or finance corporations outside of the United States. In view of this extended power the committee decided to strengthen the paragraph prohibiting attempted monopoly or the control or fixing of prices by inserting the words "directly or indirectly," so that no corporation organized under this act could control or fix prices through stock ownership in any other corporation, or exercise any monopolistic control. This, of course, has reference to the United States.

Probably the words "United States" ought to be in the amendment, as we are not particularly concerned as to what these cor-

porations may do in other countries so long as they comply with the laws of those countries. It seemed necessary to give them the right to hold stock in corporations doing a trade business in certain South American countries. It has been found unsafe to loan money to trading corporations in some places without some voice in their management. We have been told also that in certain European countries it is unsafe at present to loan money unless there was some element of control in the operations carried on. We do not want to hamper the institutions to be incorporated under this section so that they will be unable to compete with great private banks like J. P. Morgan & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., who are not hampered. Everything we have permitted is under the regulation of the Federal Reserve Board. We have put in restrictions against monopoly and any practice that could be deemed against good banking and good finance.

The danger is, as I said when the bill was under debate, that we may have put in too many restrictions rather than too few. A question has been raised, I understand, by a national bank interested in export-trade financing, whether in prohibiting financial institutions organized under this section from dealing in commodities we have not made it impossible for them to make loans on commodities secured by shipping documents or warehouse receipts, since the ownership of the commodities might fall to the institution through failure to pay the loans. Of course, we have not so intended, and I do not see how anything in amendment 22 or in any part of the bill can be so construed. We have safeguarded the people, we have safeguarded the investor to the best of our ability, and we have endeavored to give the institutions every necessary power for financing and furthering our foreign trade. We see no reason why the bill should not speedily become a law.

I may say that since the adjournment of the last session of Congress it has been reported that one or two new corporations of this kind have been organized under State laws. As I said in debate before, there are eight or nine corporations doing principally a banking business that have been in existence for several years, in which national banks are subscribers under the amendment of the Federal reserve act passed in 1916, and some of them have become institutions of considerable size. But they are not engaged principally in financing exports on long-term paper. They are not organized to do anything but a banking business on short-term paper, mostly on acceptances, whereas the export finance corporations which we hope will be organized in considerable numbers under the bill when it becomes a law will take mortgages, bonds, or securities of that kind that will not mature for a number of years. It is only by taking such long-term paper that we can hope or expect to keep our export trade. Since the last session of Congress demand sterling exchange has fallen below \$4, so that the English pound sterling, which we used to estimate roughly as worth \$5, is worth only \$4. Exactly what holds it there I do not know. England is beginning to manufacture for export, however, and her credit is good. With some other European countries the rates of exchange have gone very much lower, and are getting worse all the time. Apparently they have not reached a point where they can produce enough for their own people, to say nothing of a surplus for export. We do not claim that this bill, when it becomes a law, will immediately stabilize rates of exchange or that it will work any other miracles. It simply furnishes what we believe to be useful machinery for financing foreign trade, a trade more essential to our own prosperity than ever before, and more essential also to the war-worn countries of Europe.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time, and I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHELAN].

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON].

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, this measure has gone through all of the stages of legislation up to the last. I think that the conferees on the part of the House have demonstrated their capacity to take care of the views of the House in the report that is before us. Out of 36 amendments I believe the House has yielded absolutely on 3, and the amendments upon which it yielded were amendments of no great material importance, with the exception of the one fixing the names of the corporations organized under this act.

Now, we have a regulation as to names as to all national banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System, and it seems to me desirable that there should be some regulation as to all of the banks organized under this Federal system, to wit, the national foreign exchange banks. However, the conferees have yielded on that, and I have no doubt but that the Federal Reserve Board, under the power conferred, will fix the names as they are authorized to fix them by regulation. But it should be uniform, and the term "Federal" is being used so much by corporations that

are floating stocks of all kinds and is being abused to such an extent that there ought to be some legislation to exclude them from using it except by the consent of Congress. This measure is needed if it will accomplish what we desire. People who are purchasing products of this country and shipping them abroad are at a tremendous disadvantage at the present time.

The most common instance of that with which we are familiar in the South is the tobacco industry. We say cotton also, but cotton is purchased by people and held by people who are able to make the purchaser come here and buy it in dollars, and, while the price is shaded by conditions of exchange to-day, it is not as much affected as the exportation of tobacco. The tobacco man who buys tobacco on the markets of the Carolinas to-day for export, independent of the Tobacco Trust, purchases in competition with everybody. When he sells, he ships usually to London or Liverpool. Those are the common markets. He ships, and it is sold there by a commission merchant for pounds, shillings, and pence. The account is rendered, and the report is made to the man whose property is being sold that there are £10,000, we will say, to his credit on account of the sale of his cargo of tobacco, and he is told that he is authorized to draw at 60 days. Until recent years when he drew for £10,000 he got on the New York market immediately for that exchange around \$4.84. To-day he gets \$3.97 under the quotations this morning. On a £10,000 proposition he loses eighty-odd cents on every pound, or over \$8,000 on the transaction. That, of course, is reflected in the price which he is able to pay at the warehouses of this country for tobacco, and if the provisions of this measure are followed up by organizations which are able to handle the exchange situations so as to give dollar credits in this country for people who are going to buy over there, and so as to handle the exchange of men in this country who are entitled to draw upon foreign institutions, and thus reestablish the ordinary exchange values, a tremendous advance in the price which the purchaser can pay for the products which he buys here for export will be brought about.

The same thing applies to wheat, and it applies in tremendous extent to the price that could be paid for the wheat of the western farmer if it can be bought and sold on exchange, which will again bring its normal value in this country. For that reason we of the Banking and Currency Committee have been very persistent and diligent in endeavoring to get this measure into operation at the very earliest practical moment, and I think that the bill is in as good shape as it is possible with the ordinary process of legislation to prepare a bill of this kind.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, before the gentleman from Arkansas begins, will he yield for just one question?

Mr. WINGO. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like to know why the word "principally" was used in the ninth line on the first page. Is it intended to imply by that that this is not to be exclusively a foreign corporation, but that it is a domestic corporation as well?

Mr. WINGO. No; the truth of the matter is—and the gentleman asks a question that naturally occurs to anyone—that by the use of the word "principally" corporations would be given more latitude than if we do not use that word. The House recedes on that amendment, and I think we were wise in doing that. Receding on that amendment makes the act read that these "corporations are to be organized for the purpose of engaging in international or foreign banking or other international or foreign financial operations." We receded on the word "principally," because with that word stricken out we restrict the corporations to that class of business.

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, the gentleman will excuse me, but I thought it was a word that was left in.

Mr. WINGO. No; the House receded. That brings me to a discussion of the philosophy of the House amendments. As the bill originally passed the Senate and came to the House there was a great deal of objection to it which I think was well founded. The principal fear was that these corporations might be engaged not entirely in purely foreign financial transactions, but that they might be developed as great trading corporations that would constitute a monopoly, which would affect injuriously the price of raw materials, such as the surplus farm products of the country or the surplus manufactured articles of the country, because these financial corporations controlling foreign credits might to a certain extent have some monopoly of the credits, and if we permitted them to become trading corporations, then, furnishing the credits to the European purchasers, they might restrict the financial aid they extend, the credits, by

saying, "We will give you this credit provided you will purchase your copper, your corn, your cotton, your wheat, your manufactured articles through us."

The philosophy of the House committee was that we would restrict those corporations to purely financial transactions, and the House took up what was called the Gronna amendment, which is found on page 8 of the bill, and instead of the Gronna amendment the House wrote in a provision, and the Senate receded from its disagreement with an amendment, and I shall read the text of it as we agreed to it in conference:

No corporation organized under this section shall engage in commerce or trade in commodities except as specifically provided in this section, nor shall it directly or indirectly control or fix or attempt to control or fix the price of any such commodities. The charter of any corporation violating this provision shall be subject to forfeiture in the manner hereinafter provided in this section. It shall be unlawful for any director, officer, agent, or employee of any such corporation to use or to conspire to use the credit, the funds, or the power of the corporation to fix or control the price of any such commodities, and any such person violating this provision shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not less than one year and not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

With those and other restrictions and others appearing elsewhere in the bill we think we have removed the fears and the objections. I agreed to this bill, and I think it is necessary, because we are confronted with this sort of situation. It will serve no useful purpose to retail the conditions that exist in Europe. They have not the short current credits that before the war they used in paying for the surplus farm and manufactured products of the United States. They have long-term credits that the American exporter can not use, except the great corporations who could absorb and handle long-term paper, but which the producers of cotton, corn, wheat, and the small manufacturers could not accept in payment, so this act authorizes the creation of private corporations using private capital, which can issue its bonds that will be bought by the American investor, and thereby procure funds that are liquid and current and that will be acceptable to the producers of these surplus products in the United States. What was the alternative? Members will recall that there were a great many persons in this country—chief of whom was Mr. Wickersham, and he has a right to his opinion and I criticize only his judgment—who suggested that the foreign Governments of England, France, and Germany should undertake to guarantee the long-term paper of their people who desired to purchase their raw materials in the United States, and that our Government in turn should take this paper or guarantee it. In other words, that the United States Government go on extending financial aid not only to the Governments of Europe for the purpose of prosecuting the war but for the purpose of purchasing raw material for their industries to rehabilitate those countries.

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to that proposition. I think the judgment of the country is against it. I think, further, the judgment of the country is that this Government has gone as far as it should go and as far as the allied Governments should ask us to go in aiding them by loans out of our Treasury. I am not only opposed to any further loans by our Government to our allies, but I am opposed to the proposition of extending the time of the payment of interest on the loans we have heretofore made them. For some time a propaganda has been going on, supported by certain men in the allied countries and seconded by certain gentlemen and newspapers in this country, for the purpose of having us to not only cancel the debt of our allies to us, but that we go further and join in a pooling of the war debts of the allied Governments, each nation to pay its proportionate share, based on its wealth and population, which would mean that we would not only lose the money we have already loaned, but that we would be compelled to assume the payment of billions of the war debt of our allies.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WINGO. Can the gentleman give me some more time?

Mr. PLATT. I yield the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I want to be fair to the English, the French, and the Belgian Governments. I do not believe they have advanced any such proposal, and neither do I believe that they will. I think they are too fair and, if you please, too proud to make any such unreasonable demand upon the taxpayers of this Nation. However, I think it is time for us to serve notice upon the demagogues of those countries who are urging them to make such a demand, and upon the misguided individuals and newspapers of this country supporting the proposal, that Congress, backed by the American people, will not stand for any such proposition, but, to the contrary, the American people and Congress are going to not only oppose the pooling of the allied war debt, but we are opposed to extending the time of paying the interest upon the debts that they owe us. [Applause.]

But I repeat, Mr. Speaker, I want to be fair to these Governments, and for that reason I reaffirm my belief that they will not, and certainly Great Britain will not, ask us to extend the time of payment. The debt they owe us is a debt of honor, made in good faith, with a solemn promise to repay it according to the terms of the loan, and any failure upon the part of the allied Governments to scrupulously meet these obligations would be unfortunate, to say the least of it.

Congress, by the enactment of this foreign finance bill, serves notice upon the world that whatever aid America gives to the peoples of the allied countries in the future will not come from the United States Treasury, but such aid must come alone through the private corporations authorized to be created by this bill, which provides a machinery for meeting all the legitimate demands of Europe for financial aid upon business terms for the rehabilitation of her devastated lands and her destroyed industries. While the machinery is authorized by the Federal Government, the Government will not be responsible, and European industries, if they wish to procure financial aid from this country, must depend upon these private financial agencies and not upon the United States Treasury. I think it is time that the peoples of the allied countries understand that we expect them to put their own houses in order and go to work and, instead of asking us to release them from the debts they owe us and to assume the payments of a part of their debts, that they say to us, "We appreciate the aid you gave, we appreciate the charity of the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, but we do not expect any charity from the taxpayers of the United States."

If the peoples of the allied countries will give up the foolish and misguided idea that the United States Treasury is open to them, and instead will look only for credits upon business terms to the private corporations that are to be organized under this act, they will get every financial aid, viewed from a business standpoint, to which they are entitled and which will enable them, if they go to work, to rebuild their country and to make the money to pay us what they already owe us. If they are not willing to do this, then it is time for us to serve notice on them that we expect them to pay every dollar they owe us and the interest when due. [Applause.]

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I will.

Mr. FESS. The gentleman recalls the statement made by a member of the Chamber of Deputies about two months ago, in which he claimed the United States would be required to pay its share of the war debt, that we have made money during the war, and that we would be under obligation to pay our share. Does that signify anything to the gentleman?

Mr. WINGO. I have not found in the debates, either of the Chamber of Deputies or in the House of Commons, a single man who occupied a responsible position in the Government who has made such suggestions. Now, the opponents of Lloyd-George's Government and the opponents of the Clemenceau Government are trying to play politics at home by urging and insisting that we join in a pooling of allied war debts. The gentleman will recall that at one time during the peace conference this question was discussed in the newspapers, and it was stated that neither of the allied Governments had made any such request or demand upon the representatives of the United States. I do not know how the executive officers of the Government feel on this question, and what I have said is not made by any authority of anyone connected with the executive branch, but it is made upon my own responsibility after consulting with Members on both sides of the aisle who agree with me that it is time to say to the demagogues of France and England and the misguided individuals in this country that their proposal for this Government to cancel our loans to our allies will not be given serious consideration by Congress.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WINGO. To a question.

Mr. FESS. The gentleman will recall that the member of the Chamber who made the statement was Jacques Stern. Now, let me ask the gentleman if there was any significance in the statement of Clemenceau that he desired to internationalize the war debt?

Mr. WINGO. I think that he is too shrewd a man to expect us to join in any such plan. I think he faces the verities of life, stripped of all its illusions, and recognizes that it is foolish to expect the taxpayers of the United States to pay one single dollar more toward the burden of the war than that which we ourselves have expended and which we ourselves owe.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. MASON. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. WINGO. My time has expired.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. MASON. I quite agree with the gentleman. I just wanted to know whether he had any information in regard to a statement which we read, that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to extend the interest due upon securities whereby the Government of the United States pays the interest and waits the convenience of those with whom we are associated?

Mr. WINGO. I will state to the gentleman that I have not discussed this matter with any of the executive officers of the Government. I have discussed it only with my colleagues on both sides of the House. I do not know what request has been made on our Government, nor do I know what the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury is on this matter. I personally admire Secretary Glass and have great respect for his judgment, but if he were to favor extending the time of the payment of interest on the debt of the Allies to us I should oppose it just as firmly as I would if he agreed with me. I simply speak for myself and those of my colleagues with whom I have discussed the matter.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I will.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman know whether or not it has been the policy—in fact, the practice—of the administration to advance the money in the form of new loans with which to meet the interest obligations due from those countries?

Mr. WINGO. I am not discussing what our Government has done during the war; but we are getting out of the war now, and by this act we are setting up machinery ample to meet the future financial needs of the allied countries, and I am opposed to any further loans out of the Treasury to the allied Governments. I do not criticize the administration for doing what the gentleman suggested, because it had to meet the necessities of the war which required us to loan them the money to pay for war supplies bought in this country. If you did not approve it, you did not have the courage to stand on the floor and criticize the administration for doing the necessary obvious thing which Congress authorized the administration to do—that is, to extend loans to the allied Governments for that purpose to the extent of \$10,000,000,000. But that is behind us, and the point I wish to make is, that this act is a reconstruction measure. By it we bring to an end the aid of the United States Treasury to the peoples of Europe and say that in the future we propose to meet their needs on a business basis, divorced from the United States Treasury. The bill specifically provides that the United States Government shall not be liable for any of the bonds or debentures that these corporations may issue, and provides a criminal penalty for anyone who represents, for the purpose of selling these bonds, that the Government is liable. I repeat that by this act Congress serves notice on the world that in the future our relations with the peoples of Europe will be on a business basis, and whatever aid they get from this country must be through these private agencies, and that henceforth the Treasury of the taxpayers will not be called upon for any further aid. [Applause.]

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important measure, and I have no desire to delay its passage in any way. Therefore I shall speak for only a minute or two. The bill as brought back from conference is substantially the bill as passed by the House. The changes are few, and, with one exception, I think, are not essential. There has been one change made which is somewhat important. I refer to the changes in the provisions which permit corporations organized under this bill, when it becomes a law, to hold stock in other corporations. We have given broader and more liberal powers to corporations in this respect. We have given the corporations to be organized hereunder certain greater latitude in their dealings abroad, but have endeavored to provide proper safeguards. As the bill came from the Senate originally there were very few safeguards in it, in my opinion. The House committee put numerous safeguards in, and was especially careful to avoid any opportunity for monopoly.

Again, as the bill comes from conference we have taken every reasonable means to avoid monopoly in the corporations organized under this bill. If I were writing the bill, I would make a change in one or two particulars; but every man has his own opinions or ideas as to legislation, and I am frank to say, in spite of one or two changes that I would like to see made in the bill, the bill is a good one; that it is well framed and well designed to accomplish its purpose. It is legislation that is of extreme importance. It ought to pass, and I expect it will pass in a few moments.

Mr. HICKS. Will the gentleman allow one suggestion?

Mr. PHELAN. Gladly.

Mr. HICKS. It seems to me that on page 7, line 6, the word "not" in the beginning of the line is superfluous, and that in order to make that line conform to the amendment agreed to by the conferees the word should be stricken out.

Mr. PHELAN. It has been noticed and will be corrected at the proper time.

Mr. PLATT. I think the mistake is in the word "not." It occurs twice. It is printed in the amendment and ought not to be there.

Mr. HICKS. It repeats the word "not."

Mr. PHELAN. That has been taken note of and will be attended to.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield five minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, the gravity of the question behind this bill would alone justify me in trespassing upon the time of the House when it is quite apparent that the measure is likely to receive approval. Yet some of the words spoken by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO] prompt me to ask your indulgence long enough to point out that this measure goes beyond a simple business transaction and may help to meet the basic situation to which he has referred.

He has, I think, with wisdom, voiced the common opinion that as a Government it will be unwise for us further to make loans to foreign nations. But I should regret if we did not recognize the fact that Europe to-day is confronted by bankruptcy and that it may not be the part alone of charity but the part also of prudence for us to furnish some way of putting at the command of the starving, struggling peoples of Europe, with nerves wrecked by the war, with the best of their manhood hastened to early graves, in this hour of their crisis, the overflow, at least, of our resources. It is not necessary to put our facilities and products at their command in the method used during the war, but it is wise and prudent for humanitarian reasons, if for no others, to make it possible for those resources of ours to accrue to the salvation of lands in such perilous plight.

As a member of this committee, I confess that I viewed with some reluctance and misgiving the prospect of placing at the disposal of foreign nations, in our own time of stress, more of our resources. In matters of detail the bill has been safeguarded by most patient work on the part of the committee. Its administration has been put under complete control by the Federal Reserve Board, and on that score there can be no hesitation. But this broader question, the underlying question of extending our help to foreign lands, the gravest question perhaps that will immediately confront us in our foreign relations, might well give any Member of Congress pause, and he might well hesitate. Here we have attempted to bring to the solution of this momentous question the help of the wisest financiers of the land, those who will organize these corporations, and if we may not rely upon their judgment, their prudence, and their foresight, where shall we turn in time of perplexity? And because the measure intrusts the solution of this problem to these our wisest financiers, for one I think reluctance may be swept aside, and we may proceed in confidence that the interests of the people will be safeguarded; that the welfare of the country will be advanced; and that at the same time we shall meet the obligation common to-day to all humanity, the obligation of helping the struggling nations to survive. [Applause and cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to take further time in conclusion, except to say that I am glad the discussion has brought out to some extent the fact that the only alternative to such a measure as this is direct Government loans, which I believe we all think ought to be stopped.

This bill provides for a businesslike arrangement for corporations to be financed by private capital to do business on business principles. There is good security in European countries as well as in South America, and, of course, these corporations are not to do business exclusively with Europe, although there is where the crisis is. They are to do business all over the world. There are securities in the European countries, war-torn as they are, which are good if we can organize these corporations to use them and convert them into cash, to be used to pay wages in our factories and on our farms.

Mr. Speaker, the bill has been thoroughly discussed, not only now, but when it was before the House heretofore, and I now ask for a vote on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by the act of Congress approved February 25, 1919, I transmit herewith a preliminary report on the receipts and expenditures made under appropriation of that act.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
2 December, 1919.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President, which was read and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the thirty-sixth annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
2 December, 1919.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the annual message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk of the House, William Tyler Page, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the opening of this session of the Congress. I am thus prevented from presenting in as direct a way as I could wish the many questions that are pressing for solution at this time. Happily, I have had the advantage of the advice of the heads of the several executive departments who have kept in close touch with affairs in their detail and whose thoughtful recommendations I earnestly second.

In the matter of the railroads and the readjustments of their affairs growing out of Federal control, I shall take the liberty at a later date of addressing you.

I hope that Congress will bring to a conclusion at this session legislation looking to the establishment of a budget system. That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations and that appropriations should be made not independently of each other, but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure properly related to the nation's income, there can be no doubt. I believe the burden of preparing the budget must, in the nature of the case, if the work is to be properly done and responsibility concentrated instead of divided, rest upon the executive. The budget so prepared should be submitted to and approved or amended by a single committee of each House of Congress and no single appropriation should be made by the Congress, except such as may have been included in the budget prepared by the executive or added by the particular committee of Congress charged with the budget legislation.

Another and not less important aspect of the problem is the ascertainment of the economy and efficiency with which the moneys appropriated are expended. Under existing law the only audit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether expenditures have been lawfully made within the appropriations. No one is authorized or equipped to ascertain whether the money has been spent wisely, economically and effectively. The auditors should be highly trained officials with permanent tenure in the Treasury Department, free of obligations to or motives of consideration for this or any subsequent administration, and authorized and empowered to examine into and make report upon the methods employed and the results obtained by the executive departments of the Government. Their reports should be made to the Congress and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I trust that the Congress will give its immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity.

These taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified, not only to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense, but in order that his liability may be made certain and definite.

With reference to the details of the Revenue Law, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will lay before you for your consideration certain amendments necessary or desirable in connection with the administration of the law—recommendations which have my approval and support. It is of the utmost importance that in dealing with this matter the present law should not be disturbed so far as regards taxes for the calendar year 1920, payable in the calendar year 1921. The Congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits taxes can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue, and whether they may not, on the contrary, be destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency. There is a point at which in peace times high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, remove the incentive to new enterprise, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils.

The problem is not an easy one. A fundamental change has taken place with reference to the position of America in the world's affairs. The prejudice and passions engendered by decades of controversy between two schools of political and economic thought,—the one believers in protection of American industries, the other believers in tariff for revenue only,—must be subordinated to the single consideration of the public interest in the light of utterly changed conditions. Before the war America was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world and the interest payments she had to make to foreign countries on American securities held abroad, the expenditures of American travelers abroad and the ocean freight charges she had to pay to others, about balanced the value of her pre-war favorable balance of trade. During the war America's exports have been greatly stimulated, and increased prices have increased their value. On the other hand, she has purchased a large proportion of the American securities previously held abroad, has loaned some \$9,000,000,000 to foreign governments, and has built her own ships. Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly increased and Europe has been deprived of the means of meeting it heretofore existing. Europe can have only three ways of meeting the favorable balance of trade in peace times: by imports into this country of gold or of goods, or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to ship gold to us nor could we contemplate large further imports of gold into this country without concern. The time has nearly passed for international governmental loans and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign securities. Anything, therefore, which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by shipments of goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports and therefore of preventing the exports from being made. The productivity of the country greatly stimulated by the war must find an outlet by exports to foreign countries and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment. If we want to sell, we must be prepared to buy. Whatever, therefore, may have been our views during the period of growth of American business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own economic life to a changed condition growing out of the fact that American business is full grown and that America is the greatest capitalist in the world.

No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of America. The provincial standards and policies of the past, which have held American business as if in a strait-jacket, must yield and give way to the needs and exigencies of the new day in which we live, a day full of hope and promise for American business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking. The recent war has ended our isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and responsibility. The United States must share the expanding world market. The United States desires for itself only equal opportunity with the other nations of the world, and that through the process of friendly cooperation and fair competition the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be successfully and equitably adjusted.

There are other matters of importance upon which I urged action at the last session of Congress which are still pressing for solution. I am sure it is not necessary for me again to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question resulting from the war which we should meet in the most liberal

spirit. It is a matter of recognition and relief to our soldiers. I can do no better than to quote from my last message urging this very action:

"We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the Federal Government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cutover or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress."

In the matter of tariff legislation, I beg to call your attention to the statements contained in my last message urging legislation with reference to the establishment of the chemical and dyestuffs industry in America:

"Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases, on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the programme of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again, a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind."

During the war the farmer performed a vital and willing service to the nation. By materially increasing the production of his land, he supplied America and the Allies with the increased amounts of food necessary to keep their immense armies in the field. He indispensably helped to win the war. But there is now scarcely less need of increasing the production in food and the necessities of life. I ask the Congress to consider means of encouraging effort along these lines. The importance of doing everything possible to promote production along economical lines, to improve marketing, and to make rural life more attractive and healthful, is obvious. I would urge approval of the plans already proposed to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture, to secure the essential facts required for the proper study of this question, through the proposed enlarged programmes for farm management studies and crop estimates. I would urge, also, the continuance of federal participation in the building of good roads, under the terms of existing law and under the direction of present agencies; the need of further action on the part of the States and the Federal Government to preserve and develop our forest resources, especially through the practice of better forestry methods on private holdings and the extension of the publicly owned forests; better support for country schools and the more definite direction of their courses of study along lines related to rural problems; and fuller provision for sanitation in rural districts and the building up of needed hospital and medical facilities in these localities. Perhaps the way might be cleared for many of these desirable reforms by a fresh, comprehensive survey made of rural conditions by a conference composed of representatives of the farmers and of the agricultural agencies responsible for leadership.

I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial rather than deep seated. Broadly, they arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our Government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace permitting return to normal conditions, from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers pending such delay, from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and lastly from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. With the return to normal conditions, this unrest will rapidly disappear. In the meantime, it does much evil. It seems to me that in dealing with this situation Congress should not be impatient or drastic but should seek rather to remove the causes. It should endeavor to bring our country back speedily to a

peace basis, with ameliorated living conditions under the minimum of restrictions upon personal liberty that is consistent with our reconstruction problems. And it should arm the Federal Government with power to deal in its criminal courts with those persons who by violent methods would abrogate our time-tested institutions. With the free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change, however fundamental, there must be no interference, but towards passion and malevolence tending to incite crime and insurrection under guise of political evolution there should be no leniency. Legislation to this end has been recommended by the Attorney General and should be enacted. In this direct connection, I would call your attention to my recommendations on August 8th, pointing out legislative measures which would be effective in controlling and bringing down the present cost of living, which contributes so largely to this unrest. On only one of these recommendations has the Congress acted. If the Government's campaign is to be effective, it is necessary that the other steps suggested should be acted on at once.

I renew and strongly urge the necessity of the extension of the present Food Control Act as to the period of time in which it shall remain in operation. The Attorney General has submitted a bill providing for an extension of this Act for a period of six months. As it now stands it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace. It is imperative that it should be extended at once. The Department of Justice has built up extensive machinery for the purpose of enforcing its provisions; all of which must be abandoned upon the conclusion of peace unless the provisions of this Act are extended.

During this period the Congress will have an opportunity to make similar, permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce and to exclude them from interstate shipment, if the requirements of the law are not complied with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessities of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures.

As I pointed out in my last message, publicity can accomplish a great deal in this campaign. The aims of the Government must be clearly brought to the attention of the consuming public, civic organizations and state officials, who are in a position to lend their assistance to our efforts. You have made available funds with which to carry on this campaign, but there is no provision in the law authorizing their expenditure for the purpose of making the public fully informed about the efforts of the Government. Specific recommendation has been made by the Attorney General in this regard. I would strongly urge upon you its immediate adoption, as it constitutes one of the preliminary steps to this campaign.

I also renew my recommendation that the Congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the State of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt. It would materially add to the serviceability of the law, for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

I would also renew my recommendation that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case, where their form or package makes it possible, be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer.

We should formulate a law requiring a federal license of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and embodying in the license, or in the conditions under which it is to be issued, specific regulations designed to secure competitive selling and prevent unconscionable profits in the method of marketing. Such a law would afford a welcome opportunity to effect other much needed reforms in the business of interstate shipment and in the methods of corporations which are engaged in it; but for the moment I confine my recommendations to the object immediately in hand, which is to lower the cost of living.

No one who has observed the march of events in the last year can fail to note the absolute need of a definite programme to bring about an improvement in the conditions of labor. There can be no settled conditions leading to increased production and a reduction in the cost of living if labor and capital are to be

antagonists instead of partners. Sound thinking and an honest desire to serve the interests of the whole nation, as distinguished from the interests of a class, must be applied to the solution of this great and pressing problem. The failure of other nations to consider this matter in a vigorous way has produced bitterness and jealousies and antagonisms, the food of radicalism. The only way to keep men from agitating against grievances is to remove the grievances. An unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements in our country which endeavor to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repression. The seed of revolution is repression. The remedy for these things must not be negative in character. It must be constructive. It must comprehend the general interest. The real antidote for the unrest which manifests itself is not suppression, but a deep consideration of the wrongs that beset our national life and the application of a remedy.

Congress has already shown its willingness to deal with these industrial wrongs by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard in every field of labor. It has sought to find a way to prevent child labor. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding lives and health in dangerous industries. It must now help in the difficult task of finding a method that will bring about a genuine democratization of industry, based upon the full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare. It is with this purpose in mind that I called a conference to meet in Washington on December 1st, to consider these problems in all their broad aspects, with the idea of bringing about a better understanding between these two interests.

The great unrest throughout the world, out of which has emerged a demand for an immediate consideration of the difficulties between capital and labor, bids us put our own house in order. Frankly, there can be no permanent and lasting settlements between capital and labor which do not recognize the fundamental concepts for which labor has been struggling through the years. The whole world gave its recognition and endorsement to these fundamental purposes in the League of Nations. The statesmen gathered at Versailles recognized the fact that world stability could not be had by reverting to industrial standards and conditions against which the average workman of the world had revolted. It is, therefore, the task of the statesmen of this new day of change and readjustment to recognize world conditions and to seek to bring about, through legislation, conditions that will mean the ending of age-long antagonisms between capital and labor and that will hopefully lead to the building up of a comradeship which will result not only in greater contentment among the mass of workmen but also bring about a greater production and a greater prosperity to business itself.

To analyze the particulars in the demands of labor is to admit the justice of their complaint in many matters that lie at their basis. The workman demands an adequate wage, sufficient to permit him to live in comfort, unhampered by the fear of poverty and want in his old age. He demands the right to live and the right to work amidst sanitary surroundings, both in home and in workshop, surroundings that develop and do not retard his own health and well-being; and the right to provide for his children's wants in the matter of health and education. In other words, it is his desire to make the conditions of his life and the lives of those dear to him tolerable and easy to bear.

The establishment of the principles regarding labor laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations offers us the way to industrial peace and conciliation. No other road lies open to us. Not to pursue this one is longer to invite enmities, bitterness, and antagonisms which in the end only lead to industrial and social disaster. The unwilling workman is not a profitable servant. An employee whose industrial life is hedged about by hard and unjust conditions, which he did not create and over which he has no control, lacks that fine spirit of enthusiasm and volunteer effort which are the necessary ingredients of a great producing entity. Let us be frank about this solemn matter. The evidences of world-wide unrest which manifest themselves in violence throughout the world bid us pause and consider the means to be found to stop the spread of this contagious thing before it saps the very vitality of the nation itself. Do we gain strength by withholding the remedy? Or is it not the business of statesmen to treat these manifestations of unrest which meet us on every hand as evidences of an economic disorder and to apply constructive remedies wherever necessary, being sure that in the application of the remedy we touch not the vital

tissues of our industrial and economic life? There can be no recession of the tide of unrest until constructive instrumentalities are set up to stem that tide.

Governments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries. Labor must not be longer treated as a commodity. It must be regarded as the activity of human beings, possessed of deep yearnings and desires. The business man gives his best thought to the repair and replenishment of his machinery, so that its usefulness will not be impaired and its power to produce may always be at its height and kept in full vigor and motion. No less regard ought to be paid to the human machine, which after all propels the machinery of the world and is the great dynamic force that lies back of all industry and progress. Return to the old standards of wage and industry in employment are unthinkable. The terrible tragedy of war which has just ended and which has brought the world to the verge of chaos and disaster would be vain if there should ensue a return to the conditions of the past. Europe itself, whence has come the unrest which now holds the world at bay, is an example of standpatism in these vital human matters which America might well accept as an example, not to be followed but studiously to be avoided. Europe made labor the differential, and the price of it all is enmity and antagonism and prostrated industry. The right of labor to live in peace and comfort must be recognized by governments and America should be the first to lay the foundation stones upon which industrial peace shall be built.

Labor not only is entitled to an adequate wage, but capital should receive a reasonable return upon its investment and is entitled to protection at the hands of the government in every emergency. No government worthy of the name can "play" these elements against each other, for there is a mutuality of interest between them which the government must seek to express and to safeguard at all cost.

The right of individuals to strike is inviolate and ought not to be interfered with by any process of government, but there is a predominant right and that is the right of the government to protect all of its people and to assert its power and majesty against the challenge of any class. The government, when it asserts that right, seeks not to antagonize a class but simply to defend the right of the whole people as against the irreparable harm and injury that might be done by the attempt by any class to usurp a power that only government itself has a right to exercise as a protection to all.

In the matter of international disputes which have led to war, statesmen have sought to set up as a remedy arbitration for war. Does this not point the way for the settlement of industrial disputes, by the establishment of a tribunal, fair and just alike to all, which will settle industrial disputes which in the past have led to war and disaster? America, witnessing the evil consequences which have followed out of such disputes between these contending forces, must not admit itself impotent to deal with these matters by means of peaceful processes. Surely, there must be some method of bringing together in a council of peace and amity these two great interests, out of which will come a happier day of peace and cooperation, a day that will make men more hopeful and enthusiastic in their various tasks, that will make for more comfort and happiness in living and a more tolerable condition among all classes of men. Certainly human intelligence can devise some acceptable tribunal for adjusting the differences between capital and labor.

This is the hour of test and trial for America. By her prowess and strength, and the indomitable courage of her soldiers, she demonstrated her power to vindicate on foreign battlefields her conceptions of liberty and justice. Let not her influence as a mediator between capital and labor be weakened and her own failure to settle matters of purely domestic concern be proclaimed to the world. There are those in this country who threaten direct action to force their will upon a majority. Russia today, with its blood and terror, is a painful object lesson of the power of minorities. It makes little difference what minority it is; whether capital or labor, or any other class; no sort of privilege will ever be permitted to dominate this country. We are a partnership or nothing that is worth while. We are a democracy, where the majority are the masters, or all the hopes and purposes of the men who founded this government have been defeated and forgotten. In America there is but one way by which great reforms can be accomplished and the relief sought by classes obtained, and that is through the orderly processes of representative government. Those who would propose any other method of reform are enemies of this country. America will not be daunted by threats nor lose her composure

or calmness in these distressing times. We can afford, in the midst of this day of passion and unrest, to be self-contained and sure. The instrument of all reform in America is the ballot. The road to economic and social reform in America is the straight road of justice to all classes and conditions of men. Men have but to follow this road to realize the full fruition of their objects and purposes. Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution. The right road is the road of justice and orderly process.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
2 December, 1919.

The message was received with applause.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the reference of the President's message to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming moves the reference of the message to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, December 3, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of receipts and expenditures of Government Hospital for the Insane, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (H. Doc. No. 367); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of diversions or expenditures in department for fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 368); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of money carried on books by department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor" (H. Doc. No. 369); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures from the tribal fund of the Blackfeet Indians of Montana, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 370); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures made from tribal funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 371); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting detailed report of expenditures made in per capita payments to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 372); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the benefit of Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation, in North Dakota, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 373); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry and support among the Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 374); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1919" (H. Doc. No. 375); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of no expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, for the construction of hospitals from the appropriation "Relieving distress and prevention, etc., of disease among Indians, 1919" (H. Doc. No. 376); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting detailed report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 377); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of diversion of appropriation for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 378); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report regarding treaty stipulations and acts of hostilities with tribes of Indians since the preceding report (H. Doc. No. 379); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 380); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 381); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

16. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919, from the appropriation "Indian school and agency buildings, 1919" (H. Doc. No. 382); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 from the appropriation "Indian schools, support, 1919" (H. Doc. No. 383); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota (H. Doc. No. 384); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 for the appropriation "Industrial work and care of timber, 1919" (H. Doc. No. 385); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

20. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 from the appropriation "Industry among Indians (reimbursable)" (H. Doc. No. 386); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting two tables showing the cost and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects as compiled to the end of the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 387); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

22. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for the fiscal year 1919 from the appropriation "Industry among Indians, 1918-19" (H. Doc. No. 388); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

23. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of the fiscal affairs of the Indian tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 389); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting statement showing number of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices exchanged by the Federal Trade Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 390); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting report of the average number of employees of the Library of Congress receiving extra compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum, together with the total amount so paid in extra compensation (H. Doc. No. 391); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

26. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor, transmitting report of the number of employees of that department receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum, together with list of grades and position of those who received increased compensation at a rate other than \$240 per annum (H. Doc. No. 392); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

27. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement regarding each purchase of bonds, the date of pur-

chase, the par amount paid therefor, and the amount of accrued interest paid (H. Doc. No. 393); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

28. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of expenditures under the act of April 24, 1917, on account of expenses of loans (H. Doc. No. 394); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

29. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting statement of the expenditures of the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 395); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and ordered to be printed.

30. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from Dr. W. A. Warfield, surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, transmitting detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients therein (H. Doc. No. 396); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

31. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures for professional and other services in accordance with the act requiring said statement (H. Doc. No. 397); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

32. A letter from the Superintendent of Library Building and Grounds, transmitting certain information relative to travel from Washington, D. C., in connection with official business of the office during the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 398); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

33. A letter from the Superintendent of Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement regarding increased compensation paid to employees (H. Doc. No. 439); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

34. A letter from the Superintendent of Library Building and Grounds, transmitting required information concerning purchases of typewriters and exchanges thereof by the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 440); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

35. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting detailed statement showing what officers or employees of the Library of Congress traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 441); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

36. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting detailed statement of officers or employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or other employees whose duties necessitate constant travel) of the Interior Department who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1919 (H. Doc. No. 442); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

37. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures made by this department and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1919," fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 443); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

38. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures charged to the appropriation "Repairs of buildings, Department of the Interior, 1919," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 444); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

39. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to enable vessels wherever built, purchased from the United States Navy, to be documented as vessels of the United States (H. Doc. No. 445); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

40. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of sales of surplus supplies, War Department (H. Doc. No. 446); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

41. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting report of the public property in the Post Office Department on December 1, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 447); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

42. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting report of expenditures on account of appropriation "Contingencies of the Army" during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919 (H. Doc. No. 448); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6598) granting a pension to Cynthia Ann Mitchell; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7062) granting a pension to Joseph Willms; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10465) granting an increase of pension to Roy W. Turner; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10568) granting a pension to Charles B. Crawford; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10633) granting a pension to Christ L. Einkopf; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 10803) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved March 21, 1918; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 10804) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Longmont, Boulder County, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LONERGAN: A bill (H. R. 10805) for acquiring a site and erecting a public building thereon in Hartford, Conn., for the use and accommodation of the post office and for other Government offices; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRIGSBY: A bill (H. R. 10806) to provide for the abolition of the 80-rod reserved shore spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 10807) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Oshkosh, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 10808) to pension soldiers and Army nurses of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolution (H. Res. 402) to allow the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to appoint a clerk to the said committee; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MASON: Resolution (H. Res. 403) asking for information from the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 10809) granting a pension to Minnie A. Kiernan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 10810) for the relief of Mrs. M. E. Tison; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 10811) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Button; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10812) granting a pension to Ella I. B. Faust; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 10813) granting a pension to Callie Oberer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10814) granting a pension to Harvey L. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KRAUS: A bill (H. R. 10815) granting a pension to Simeon H. Johnston; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMPERT: A bill (H. R. 10816) granting an increase of pension to La Barron T. Marshall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10817) granting a pension to Julius A. Nemitz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 10818) granting an increase of pension to William C. Schofield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10819) granting a pension to Myra Scranton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10820) to correct the military record of Levi Mott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10821) to correct the military record of Samuel D. Jarman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 10822) granting a pension to Robert Zink; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAGEE: A bill (H. R. 10823) granting an increase of pension to Nicola Depompa; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 10824) granting a pension to Laura Kellison; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10825) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Cain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10826) to correct the military record of John C. Cummins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 10827) granting an increase of pension to Simon Hoafnyre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10828) granting an increase of pension to Helena Garges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10829) granting an increase of pension to John Horn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10830) granting an increase of pension to Nancy H. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of Bring Home the Soldier Dead League, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring bringing home the soldiers who were killed or died in France; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2. Also, petition of Bronx Board of Trade, of New York, pledging support to the Government in suppressing radical elements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3. By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the Big Bend Veteran Reunion Association, favoring the Fuller pension bill, House bill 9369; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

4. Also, petition of the Associated Rifle Clubs of New York and New Jersey, favoring House bill 7708; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5. Also, petition of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association, favoring the Newton bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

6. Also, petition of Local Union No. 52, United Brick and Clay Workers of America, of Streator, Ill., opposing Cummins railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7. Also, petition of Bring Home the Soldier Dead League, favoring bringing home the soldier dead from France; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

8. Also, petition of Civil War veterans of Rushsylvania, Ohio, petitioning Congress for the early enactment of the Fuller pension bill, House bill 9369; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

9. By Mr. KINKAID: Petition of Lieut. Sullivan and 20 other veterans of the late war from Elyria, Nebr., asking for a bonus of \$500 to be paid to each soldier; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

10. By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of the Women's Club of Forest Park and the Child Welfare Circle of Baltimore, Md., favoring Smith-Towner bill; to the Committee on Education.

11. Also, petition of Denton Journal, of Denton, Md., favoring retention of the present zone postage rate law on the statute book; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

12. Also, petition of J. Lee Adams, of Washington, D. C., urging increasing the power of the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Agriculture.

13. Also, petition of S. S. Kresge Co., of Baltimore, Md., opposing Senate bill 2904 and House bill 8315; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

14. Also, petition of Hagerstown Lodge, No. 281, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, opposing Cummins bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

15. Also, petition of Carroll Post, No. 31, of the Maryland Branch of the American Legion, favoring deportation of aliens found plotting against our institutions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. Also, petition of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 865, opposing any antistrike legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

17. Also, petition of sundry members of the Monumental Lodge, No. 567, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks,

Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, of Baltimore, Md., opposing the Cummins bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

18. By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Keystone Lodge, No. 221, of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, favoring a two-year national control of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

19. Also, petition of Post 390, American Legion, of Philadelphia, favoring amendment to war-risk insurance act establishing branch offices; also urging passage of bill to lend soldiers money for the purchase of homes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

20. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Bronx Board of Trade, of New York, pledging aid to the Government in suppressing radical elements in this country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

21. Also, petition of Bring Home the Soldier Dead League, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring bringing home the soldier dead from France; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

22. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Rosenthal's, of San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the setting of price on shoes by the manufacturers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

23. Also, petition of Riverside Chamber of Commerce, of Riverside, Calif., urging the stimulation of travel between the national parks of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

24. Also, petition of California Wool Growers' Association, Red Bluff, Calif., opposing Kenyon and Kendrick bills; to the Committee on Agriculture.

25. Also, petition of North British Mercantile & Insurance Co., of San Francisco, Calif., regarding Senate bill 2906; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

26. By Mr. ROUSE: Petition of Boone Post, No. 4, American Legion, of Kentucky, indorsing Sweet bill amending war-risk insurance act; also indorsing bill for deportation of aliens and naturalized citizens convicted under espionage act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

27. By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of International Association of Railroad Supervisors of Mechanics, of St. Louis, Mo., concerning railroad legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

28. Also, petition of Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers' Union, Local No. 6, of Chicago, Ill., urging complete amnesty to all prisoners convicted under the espionage act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

29. Also, petition of Cook County Board, Ladies' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Hibernians, opposing ratification of the proposed league of nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

30. Also, petition of Federal Retirement Association of New York, favoring Lehlbach retirement bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

31. Also, petition of United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., of New York, protesting against charges made by the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department; to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

32. Also, petition of the City Club of New York, approving extension of waterway across the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

33. Also, petition of the Turlock Board of Trade, Turlock, Calif., opposing Japanese immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

34. Also, petition of Engineers, Architects, and Constructors' Conference on National Public Works, favoring the Jones-Reavis bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

35. Also, petition of citizens of Massachusetts, urging relief for starving Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

36. Also, petition of Union of Technical Men, of New York, opposing legislation which would impair the freedom of the laboring men; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

37. Also, petition of Adolph Lewisohn, of New York, giving views as to the make-up of the standing Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

38. Also, petition of Bronx Board of Trade, of New York, pledging aid to the Government for the suppression of radical elements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

39. Also, petition of Bring Home the Soldier Dead League, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring bringing home the soldier dead from France; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

40. Also, petition of Brooklyn Coal Exchange, of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against present method of settlement of loss for damages incurred in the transportation of coal; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

41. Also, petition of Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic, protesting against the treatment of the Jewish population in Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

42. By Mr. SIEGEL: Petition of Hebrew Veterans of the Wars of the Republic, protesting against pogroms in Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

43. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of James A. McCulloch and other citizens of Jessie, N. Dak., protesting against the return of the railroads to private control for a period of at least three years; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

44. By Mr. VARE: Petition of Post 390, American Legion, of Philadelphia, asking passage of a bill providing branch offices for Bureau of War Risk and the Government loan bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

45. Also, petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, urging passage of House bill 9204; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

46. By Mr. WATSON of Virginia: Petition of Post No. 2, American Legion, Petersburg, Va., relative to the suppression of anti-American activities among certain classes of our population; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

47. By Mr. YATES: Petition of R. H. Graham Post, No. 312, Grand Army of the Republic, Moline, Ill., urging the passage of the Fuller bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

48. Also, petition of W. H. L. Wallace Post, No. 56, Grand Army of the Republic, Centralia, Ill., by J. T. Cunningham, post commander, urging the immediate passage of the Fuller bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

49. Also, petition of National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, urging the passage of Senate resolution 189; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

* 50. Also, petition of Chicago Live Stock Exchange, Chicago, Ill., protesting against House bill 10130; to the Committee on Agriculture.

51. Also, petition of ex-Gov. Edward F. Dunne, Chicago, Ill., urging the passage of bill for reasonable increase in pay of enlisted men and officers of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

52. Also, petition of the Whig Co., Quincy, Ill., favoring the present zone system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

53. Also, petition of National Association of United States Civil Service Employees at Navy Yards and Stations, Branch 15, Lake Bluff, Ill., urging increased compensation for this organization; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

54. Also, petition of Royal Insurance Co. (Ltd.), Chicago, Ill., urging that the railroads have a return of not less than 6 per cent upon the value of the railroad properties of all the roads in a given rate district; also that provisions of the bill for confiscation of excess earnings should be eliminated; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

55. Also, petition of Leaton Irwin, Quincy, Ill., favoring the legislation to loan the Boy Scouts Army equipment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

56. Also, petition of Prosperity Lodge, No. 781, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, of Chicago, Ill., opposing Esch bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 3, 1919.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we stand before Thee to give an account of our stewardship. Thou hast called us to a place of great responsibility, and Thou hast equipped us with the marvelous resources of this great land of ours and the spiritual and moral power to fulfill the commission that Thou hast given to us. Grant us this day to live as in Thy sight and perform our duties as men who are committed to the great principles of Thy holy word, and so to live that we may have Thy smile and Thy approval upon us. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CUMMINS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

HARRY S. NEW, a Senator from the State of Indiana, and JOHN K. SHIELDS, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, appeared in their seats to-day.

AMENDMENT OF EXPLOSIVES REGULATION ACT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, 22 November, 1919.

HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
The Vice President.

MY DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I am transmitting herewith a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, under date of November 10, 1919, recommending an amendment to the explosives regulation act that would provide for the enforcement of this act during the remainder of the present fiscal year. The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior has my approval.

Cordially, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The communication and accompanying papers will be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2472) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION REGENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to be filled by the appointment of a Senator of the United States, and authority to make such appointment being vested in the presiding officer, the Chair yesterday announced the appointment of Hon. MEDILL McCORMICK, Senator from the State of Illinois, to fill the vacancy. The Chair is informed that it does not appear in the RECORD. Let it appear to-day.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fall	McKellar	Smith, Ga.
Ball	Fletcher	Moses	Smoot
Bankhead	France	Myers	Spencer
Beckham	Frelinghuysen	New	Sterling
Borah	Gay	Newberry	Sutherland
Calder	Hale	Norris	Swanson
Capper	Harris	Nugent	Thomas
Chamberlain	Hitchcock	Overman	Townsend
Colt	Johnson, S. Dak.	Page	Wadsworth
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	Kellogg	Pittman	Watson
Curtis	Keyes	Pomerene	Williams
Dial	King	Sheppard	Wolcott
Edge	La Follette	Shields	
Elkins	Lodge	Simmons	

Mr. GAY. The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] is necessarily absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the absence, on account of illness, of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I send to the desk two telegrams in the nature of memorials which I have received from the Davenport Post of the American Legion, of Iowa. I ask that they may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

DAVENPORT, IOWA, December 2, 1919.

Senator ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
Washington, D. C.:

Following resolutions unanimously adopted at regular meeting of Davenport Post, No. 26, last evening. Please reply:

Whereas four members of the American Legion of Centralia, Wash., were wantonly murdered by representatives of a lawless and un-American element on November 11, 1919; and

Whereas it is evident that the sentiment which promoted this appalling crime exists and is propagated at large, and that we must expect other demonstrations against the Government and its defenders; and

Whereas, further, it is possible now for radical leaders to impress with their doctrines many who are true at heart, but whose minds are restless as a result of postwar reaction and the unsettled condition of affairs: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Davenport Post, No. 26, American Legion, supporting its desire to uphold the Government in any emergency and to make this country a better place in which to live, demands that the Congress